STRAYZHIS, V.

Tails of Arend-Roland's comet. Astron. tsir. no.187:10 D '57.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Vil'nyusskaya observatoriya.
(Comets--1956)

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizis, V.]

Observations of noctilucent clouds in Vilnius on June 12-13 and 13-14, 1958. Astron.tsir. no.197:21 N '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vil'nyusskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Clouds)

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizis, V.]

Relationship between solar activity and the brightness of the nucleus of Arend-Roland's comet. Astron. tsir. no.199:13-14 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Vil'nyusskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Comets--1957) (Sun)

PRYAKHIN, Yu.P.; DROFA, V.K.; STRAYZHIS, V. [Straižis, V.]; RUBASHEVSKIY, A.A.

Auroras borealis. Astron.tsir. no.202:22 Je '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Auroras)

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizis, V.]

Aurora borealis. Astron.tsir. no.203:19 Je '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Auroras)

STRAYZHIS, V.

Observations of noctilucent clouds in Vilnius. Astron.tsir. no.204:17-18 S '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vil'nyusskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Night sky)

S/269/63/000/004/025/030
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Strayzhis, V.

TITLE: On the problem of the structure of cometary tails

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 4, 1963, 68, abstract 4.51.539 ("Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyussk. un-ta", 1960, no. 1, 22 - 27, Lithuanian and English summaries)

TEXT: The author points out that the visibility of "antitails" of the Arend-Roland comet and some more comets is due to the Earth's passage through the plane of the cometary orbit, which gives ground to assume a strong concentration of the substance of most "antitails" in orbital planes. It is concluded that the "antitail" of the comet 1956 h is formed by the plane cloud of meteoric bodies, rather than being a synchronous formation. It is supposed that a diffuse expanding background, which surrounded the "antitail", was a synchrone of type III. The angle φ between the radius-vector and the "antitail" is calculated by Bessel's formula for the photographs of May 1, 2 and 4. There are 5 references.

L. Marochnik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/269/63/000/003/006/036
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Strayzhis, V.

TITLE: Photometric observations of Nova V446 Herculis 1960

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 22, abstract 3.51.191 ("Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyussk. un-ta", 1960, no. 2, 29 - 39)

TEXT: Eighty four photographic and twenty nine photovisual observations of V 446 Her are presented, which were made at the Vil'nyus Observatory during March 11 - June 4 and March 11 - April 9, 1960, respectively with a Zeiss astro-triplet (D = 120 mm, F = 54 cm). The photographic system is more "violet" and the photovisual one is "redder" than the international system. Moreover, 22 visual observations of V 446 Her are published which were made during March 9 - April 26, 1960, by means of a 10-diameter binocular. Graphs of luminosity curves are presented in photographic, photovisual and visual light, as well as the curve of CI variation: $CI = m_{pg} - m_{vis}$. The V 446 Her star is a very rapid Nova similar to V 368 Aql. The color index was increasing up to the end of March, then

Card 1/2

Photometric observations of Nova V 446 Herculis 1960

S/269/63/000/003/006/036
A001/A101

approached zero with great fluctuations. The causes of such a course of color variation are discussed. There are 14 references.

M. Frolov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

STRAYZHIS, V.

Tail of Burnham's comet (1959k). Astron.tsir. no.212:2 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vil'nyusskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Comets--1959)

STRAYZHIS, V.; NOVOSELOVA, N.

Auroras borealis. Astron.tsir. no.212:20-21 Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Auroras)

AZUSIENIS, A.; JASEVICIUS, V.; JUODOKAS, A.; JUSKA, A.; MASNAUSKAS, J.; PUCINSKAS, A.; STRAIZYS, V.; ZDANAVICIUS, K.; ZITKEVICIUS, V.; SLAVENAS, P., prof., red.; PABREZIENE, A., red.; CECYTE, V., tekhn. red.

[Stellar sky] Zvaigzdetasis dangus. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 113 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Constellations)

S/269/63/000/004/007/030
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Strayzhis, V., Zhukas, A.

TITLE: Noctilucent clouds in 1959 - 1961

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 4, 1963, 28, abstract 4.51.273 ("Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyussk. un-ta", 1961, no. 3, 46 - 47, Lithuanian and English summaries)

TEXT: It is reported on observations of noctilucent clouds in Lithuania from June 28, 1959, to June 5, 1960. The clouds are described (intensities and shapes) and their altitudes are given. It is noted that no noctilucent clouds were noted in summer 1961.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/0269/64/000/001/0048/0048

ACCESSION NR: AR4014619

SOURCE: RZh. Astronomiya, Abs. 1.51.333

AUTHOR: Strayzhis, V.

TITLE: Interstellar absorption in the region of the southern part of the association Orion. Preliminary communication

CITED SOURCE: Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyussk. un-ta, no. 5, 1963, 35-36

TOPIC TAGS: interstellar absorption, stellar association, Orion, color excess, stellar color excess, stellar magnitude, stellar color index, color index

TRANSLATION: This is a preliminary communication on an investigation of interstellar absorption in the region $5^h16^m \lesssim \alpha \lesssim 5^h48^m$; $-9^\circ \lesssim \delta \lesssim -2^\circ$; the color excess method was used. The magnitudes and color indices of stars were determined photographically in the system B, V. O - F0 stars brighter than the twelfth magnitude were used. Data on total absorption A_V in seven parts of the region are given. B. Fesenko.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4014619

DATE ACQ: 19Feb64 SUB CODE: AS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizys, V.]

Correlation between photometric systems. Astron.zhur. 40 no.2: 332-338 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR.
(Photometry, Astronomical)

STRAYZHIS, V.

Reddening lines in the U,B,V system. Astron. zhur. 40 no.5: 912-920 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR.

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizys, V.]

Optimum wave lengths for the determination of interstellar absorption. Astron. tsir. no. 254:3-4 Jl '63.

Inclination of reddening lines in two-index diagrams. Ibid.: 4-5 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fiziki i matemtiki AN Litovskoy SSR.

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizys, V.]; PLANAVICHYUS, K. [Edanavicius, K.]

Band-width effect and the parameters of the U,B,V system. Astron. tsir. no. 254:5-7 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovsk. SSR.

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizys, V.]

Investigation of the R,G,U photometric system. Part 1: Dependence of basic parameters of the system on spectral class and interstellar absorption. Astron.zhur. 41 no.2:406-412 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR.

STRAYZHIS, V. [Straizys, V.]; ZDANOVICHYUS, K. [Zdanovicius, K.]

Influence of the band-width effect on the parameters of the U,B,V system. Astron. zhur. 41 no.3:519-522 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR i Vil'nyusskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.

L 41553-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5009010 S/0269/65/000/002/0032/0032

25
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Otd. vyp., Abs. 2.51.268

AUTHOR: Kakaras, G.; Strayzhis, V.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of the nova Hercules 1963

CITED SOURCE: Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyussk. un-ta, no. 10, 1964, 5-18

TOPIC TAGS: astrophysics, nova, Hercules, comparison star, spectrophotometry

TRANSLATION: Spectral observations of the nova Hercules 1963 have been made using the slitless spectrograph of the 48-cm reflector of the Vil'nyusskaya Observatoriya (Vilnius Observatory). The spectral region 3400-6500 with a dispersion of 160 A/mm near H_γ was studied. In the period 21 February - 22 July 1963 it was possible to obtain 55 spectrograms. The comparison stars were δ Cyg (B 9.5 III) and BD+42°3035. The authors present traces of the spectra of the nova and BD+42°3035. The absolute distribution of energy in the spectrum of the nova is given. Visual extrafocal estimates of the brightness of the nova with 7X and 10X binoculars were made at the same time. A total of 136 visual estimates

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L 41553-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5009016

0

of the brightness of the nova Hercules 1963 are given. Large fluctuations of brightness in the initial period of observations were noted. Bibliography of 6 items. N. Perova.

SUB CODE: AA ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

[redacted], V. [redacted]raizys, V.]

Dependence of the inclination of reddening lines in the U, B, V system on the galactic longitude. Astron. zhur. 42 no.1:203-204 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR i Vil'nyusskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.

STRAZD, Dz.; GAVERS, A., red.

[We create the technology of the future already today] Nakotnes tehniku radam jau sodien. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izd-ba, 1964. 85 p. [In Latvian]
(MIRA 18:3)

TAURAYTENE, S.A.; GAL'VIDIS, N.M.; STRAZDAS, K.P.; TAURAYTIS, A.S.

Increasing the adhesion of the selenium electrophotographic layer to the film base. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.4:267-270 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrografii, Vil'nyus.
(Xerography--Equipment and supplies)
(Adhesion)

GREN, E.; STRAZDYN', A. [Strazdins, A.]; VANAG, G. [Vanags, G.]

2-Aryl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroxy-1,3-indandiones. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2867-2871 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Indandione)

S/690/62/003/000/004/009
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Strazdin, I.

TITLE: Sub-algebras in the algebra of Boolean functions of three variables

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy, v. 3, 1962. Avtomatika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 35-53

TEXT: The author gives a full description of the inertia group of Boolean functions of three variables with respect to the group T_3 of substitutions and of inversions of 3 variables (T_n being the n-transformation group). He also considers the region of invariance (the sub-algebras) of all sub-groups of group T_3 and determines the types of these regions. The algebra of Boolean binary functions (n-functions) F_n, group T_2, types of 2-functions and regions of invariance of sub-groups T_2 is considered separately. Conclusion: the full solution of the above problems for $n = 4$ requires the use of computers. Numerical results are tabulated. There are 14 tables.

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S/197/62/000/012/002/002
B112/B186

AUTHOR: Strazdin', I.

TITLE: Symmetric l-adic functions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Izvestiya, no. 12(185), 1962, 67-74

TEXT: The author considers l-adic functions $f(x_1,x_2,.....,x_n)$. S denotes the n-ary symmetrical group and N_l denotes a group isomorphic to the direct product of n cyclic groups of the order l. N_l^h denotes the subgroups of N_l that correspond to the divisors h of l, and N_k and N_k^h denote the k-ary subgroups of N_l^k. Symmetrical l-adic functions are invariant under S. They are called bisymmetrical if they are invariant under the center Z_l of the group $T = SN_l$, and polysymmetrical when they are invariant under N_k^h. It is shown that T is the inertial group of the constants, SN_l^h is that of the polysymmetrical functions, and SZ_l is that

Card 1/2

Symmetric 1-adic functions

S/197/62/000/012/002/002
B112/B186

of the bisymmetrical functions. Finally, the numbers of the possible functions of one type are determined. There are 2 tables.

PRESENTED: August 22, 1962

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STRAZDIN', I. [Strazdins, I.]

Group of rewritings of adic functions. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.3:70-77 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Functional groups)

STRAZDINS, I.

Fifth All-Union Colloquium on General Algebra. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.7:154 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

STRAZDIN', K.[Strazdins,K.]

V.I. Lenin about proletarian internationalism and the friendship of peoples. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.4:5-15 '60.
(EEAI 10:7)
(Lenin, Vladimir Ilich) (Internationalism)
(Communist parties)

STRAZDIN', K. [Strazdins, K.]

Flourishing of social sciences in the Latvian SSR. In Russian.
Vestis Latv ak no.7:25-38 '60. (EEAI 10:7)
(Latvia--Social sciences)

STRAZDIN', K.[Strazdins, K.]

Social sciences at the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian S.S.R.
Vestis Latv ak no.7:131-133 '61.

(Latvia--Social sciences--Research)

STRAZDINA, P.F., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KRYLOVA, N., red.; LEMBERGA, A., tekhn. red.

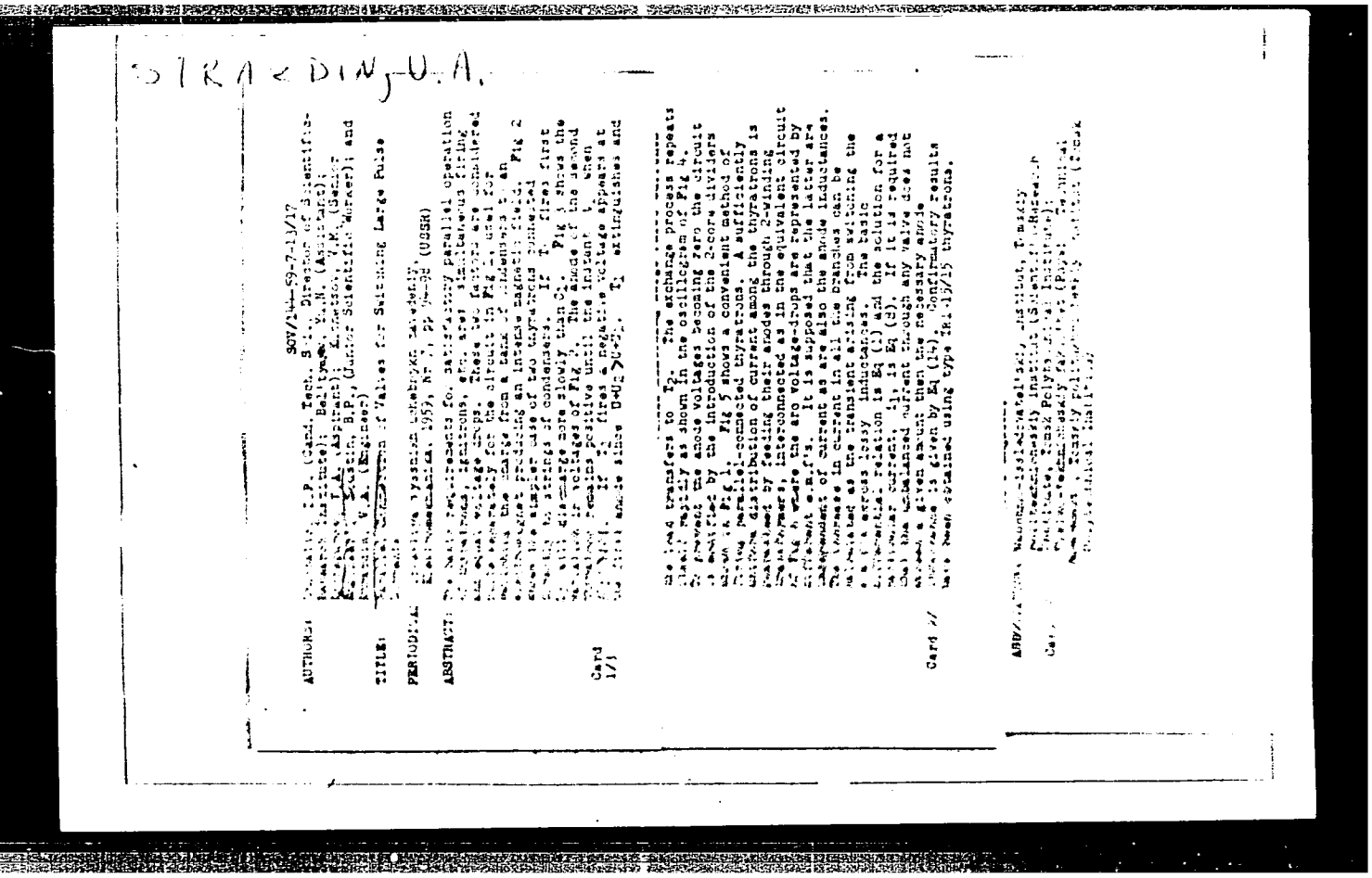
[Problems in developing the public dining system] Problemy razvitiia obshchestvennogo pitaniia. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1963. 122 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu akademija. Ekonomikas instituts. 2. Ministerstvo torgovli Latviyskoy SSR. (for Strazdina).

(Latvia--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

STRAZDINA, Pauline, kand. ekon. nauk; AVEKSE, R., otv. za vypusk; OSIS, R. [translator]; SVEIDE, V.[translator]; ABOLS, J. [translator]; VOLFS, L., tekhn. red.

[Development of public dining facilities in Soviet Latvia] Sabiedriskas edinasanas attistiba Padomju Latvija. Riga, "Padomju Latvijas kooperators" 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Latvia--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)



DZENITIS, Ya.R.; BIL', I.N.; STRAZDIN', V.F.; SHTERN, S.F.

Production of 2-phenyl-1,3-indandione. Med. prom. 16 no.3:26-27 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rizhskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod No.3.
(INDANDIONE)

STRAZDINA, A.(Riga)

Biology and ecology of the injurious insects of onion cultures under Latvian conditions, 1958-1959. Vestis Latv ak no.9:137-142 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Biologijas instituts.

(Latvia--Onions) (Latvia--Insects)

TURCHINS, Ya.B. [Turcins, J.], red.; GULYAN, P.V., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; STRAZDINA, P.F., kand.ekon.nauk; red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Ye., red.; LEMBERGA, A., tekhn.red.

[Problems in improving the living standards of workers] Voprosy povysheniia urovnia zhizni trudiashchikhsia; materialy. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 218 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Konferentsiya, posvyashchennaya voprosam povysheniya urovnya zhizni trudyashchikhsya Latviyskoy SSR, Riga, 1960. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Turchins). 3. Institut ekonomiki AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Gulyan, Strazdina).
(Latvia--Cost and standard of living--Congresses)

STRAZDIN'SH, F. [Strazdiņš, F.]; ABRAM, A.

Work of local branches of the Scientific Technical Society of the Flour, Groats, and Elevator Industry in Latvia. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.1:24-25 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Predsedatel' Latviyskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva Latvii (for Strazdin'sh). 2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva Latvii (for Abram).
(Latvia—Grain milling)
(Latvia—Grain—Storage)

TSINOVSKIY, Ya. [Cinovskis, J.]; YEGINA, K. [Jegina, K.]; STRAZDINYA, A. [Strazdina, A.]

Using new insecticides (rogor and trichlormetaphos-3) for controlling the pests of corn and onion. Vestis Latv ak no.3:67-70 '62.

1. Latvijas RSR Zinatnu akademija, Biologijas instituts.

TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P.; YEGINA, K.Ya.; STRAZDINYA, A.A. [Strazdina,A.]

Utilization of morphological characteristics in the forecast of plant pests. Zhur. ob. biol. 24 no.1:30-42 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institute of Biology, Academy of Sciences of the Latvian S.S.R.

*

STRAZDS, D.E

STRAZDS, D.E., glavnyy inzhener.

Bleaching wood pulp with sodium bisulfite. Bum.prom. 22 no.9:29-30 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Wood pulp)

1. Bumazhnaya fabrika "Ligatne".

STRAZDS, D.E.; REYZIN'SH, R.E.; YAKOBSON, O.Ya.

Continuous pulp beating with rollers. Bum.prom. 29 no.10:15-16 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Bumazhnaya fabrika "Ligatne"
(Papermaking machinery)

SOV/81-59-16-58493

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 409 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Strazh, A.G., Makar'yev, S.V.

TITLE: The Combination of Technological Processes and Installations in Oil Refining

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Sovnarkhoza Checheno-ingushetii, 1958, Nr 5, pp 8-11

ABSTRACT: Giprogrozneft' and GrozNII have designed a combined installation for the refining of 3 million tons of petroleum per year in which the processes of atmospheric petroleum distillation, the destructive distillation of mazut, the catalytic cracking of distillates and the head fractionation of gases are combined. For utilizing the heat obtained in the burning of coke in the regenerator of catalytic cracking, heating coils are installed through which petroleum is pumped. The heat of waste flows is also broadly used. According to the data of Giprogrozneft' the combination of the four processes in a single installation, as compared to four enlarged installations for the separate processes, reduces the capital ex-

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The Combination of Technological Processes and Installations in Oil Refining

penditures by 40% and the operation costs by 33%. The authors regard an increase in the capacity of the combined installation up to 6 million tons per year as possible.

S. Rozenoyer.

STRAZH, A.G.

Possibilities for lowering construction costs of petroleum refineries. Prom.stroi. 8 no.7:15-17 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Giprogrozneft'. (Petroleum refineries)

B/065/61/000/002/003/008
E030/E235

AUTHORS: Papkov, B. M. and Strazh, A. G.

TITLE: Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 2, pp. 25-28

TEXT: The technical and economic comparisons are drawn in this article between hydrofining and contact refining of oils. Contact treatment has always been expensive, because of the high oil loss, the high transportation costs of fresh and spent clays, and the cost of bulky apparatus which is dear to operate and difficult to automate, but in addition it is becoming impossible to meet requirements of colour, carbon and sulphur content, stability, viscosity index, and other qualities. By contrast, the hydrofining methods recently designed by Giprogrozneft', on the basis of data from GrozNII and VNII NP allow even transformer and turbine oils to be made from sulphurous crudes. In the present method, the oil is split into light, middle, and heavy fractions, which are each sent to identical units. They have a fixed bed reactor containing an alumino-molybdenum catalyst БТУ-443-57 (VTU 443-57), into which hydrogen-rich gas is also fed, gas

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E030/E235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

separators, distillation column, vacuum drying tower, filterpress and coolers. The gas is recirculated after removal of H_2S over monoethanolamine, and enrichment with hydrogen. Overheads from all three distillation units contain lighter hydrocarbons produced in a side reaction, and these are combined and blended to diesel oil. The reaction and regeneration cycles are as follows:

Reaction Cycle

Reactor temperature, °C	300
Reactor pressure (atm)	40
Velocity of feed (/hour)	1
Quantity of hydrogen-rich gas circulating	600
% vol. of hydrogen at reactor inlet	not less than 75
% vol. of H_2S at reactor inlet	not more than 0.1
Consumption of 100% hydrogen (% on feed)	0.1
Consumption of catalyst (alumino-molybdenum VTU 443-57) in all streams (tons p.a.)	0.3
	42.5

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/063/61/000/002/003/003
B330/B235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

Regeneration Cycle

Pressure for driving off coke, atm.	40
Temperature for driving off coke, °C	550
Accumulation of coke on catalyst (% wt)	15
Accumulation of sulphur on catalyst (% wt)	7
Content of oxygen at reactor inlet (%)	
at start	0.2
at finish	1.2

and the properties of feed and raffinate are tabulated in Table 1. The whole plant is made of easily obtainable equipment, except for the rather high compressor requirement. The economic advantage of hydrofining over contact treatment may be seen in Table 2. The output is raised by 4.4% (in addition to the improvement in quality), personnel more than halved, and time efficiency more than doubled. Running expenses (mainly hydrogen consumption) are reduced 13%, but if a cat. reformer is also on site to produce cheap hydrogen, the saving is increased to 25%. Admittedly,

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S/065/61/000/002/003/008
E010/E235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

capital charges are doubled, but the increase is recovered in about two years operating. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: .Giprogrozneft'.

Table 1

Показатели	Сырье	Продукты гидроочистки		
	дистиллятное	дистиллятное		остаточное
	маловязкое	вязкое	маловязкое	вязкое	
Плотность, d_4^{20}	0,880	0,899	0,85	0,881	0,888	0,899
Вязкость, сст:						
при 50°	20,7	45,8	169	20,38	41,6	152,2
" 100°	5,18	8,86	21,1	5,04	8,08	20,42
Температура застывания, °С	—15	—11	—14	—14	—11	—12
Температура вспышки в закрытом тигле, °С	180	226	207	182	204	226
Содержание серы, % вес.	1,37	1,56	1,53	0,93	1,03	1,15
Коксуемость, %	0,10	0,14	0,71	0,08	0,13	0,59
Цвет по колориметру I, мм	2,0	4,2	—	24,0	38	—
Марка NPA	—	—	8	—	—	5

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S/065/61/000/002/003/003
D030/D235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

Table 2

Показатели	Установки Plants: гидроочистки масел; контактной очистки масел глинами
Производительность установки, тыс. т/год	360.0 / 360.0
Выход готовой продукции, % к сырью процесса	98,4 / 94.0
Штаты (чел.)	21 / 47
Производительность труда	100 / 45
Площадь установки, тыс. м²	6 / 19
Капиталовложения, %	100 / 30
Годовые эксплуатационные расходы, при стоимости водорода установок, %:	
по производству водорода	100 / 113
каталитического риформинга	100 / 123

Card 5/5

STRAZH, A.G.

Calculation of production costs in petroleum refining. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.9:51-54 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Giprogrozneft'.

(Petroleum--Refining)

STRAZH, A.G.

Shortening the building period by improving the plans of petroleum refineries. Trudy MIEI no.15:136-143 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy otdela tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh obosnovaniy proyektnogo instituta Giprogrozneft'.
(Petroleum refineries)

STRAZH, A.G.

Economic aspects of the use of various catalysts of the catalytic cracking of a heavy feed stock. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 7 no.1:41-44 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Cracking process) (Catalysts)

DEYNEGO, Yu.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; PLESHKOV, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOKAN, A.I., inzh.; STRAZH, V.I., inzh.; YARKIN, A.A., inzh.

Self-propelled construction and road machinery. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.8:10-14 Ag '64 (MIRA 18:1)

GREBENSHCHIKOV, P.A., obshchiy red.; YUDOLOVICH, V.V., red.; VYATKIN, G.F., red., NERUCHEV, G.A., red.; SUKHORUKOV, M.A., red.; [illegible], red. MUKHINA, A.I., red.; KOLESNIKOV, F.M., red.izd-va; SEMENCHENKO, P.P., tekhn.red.

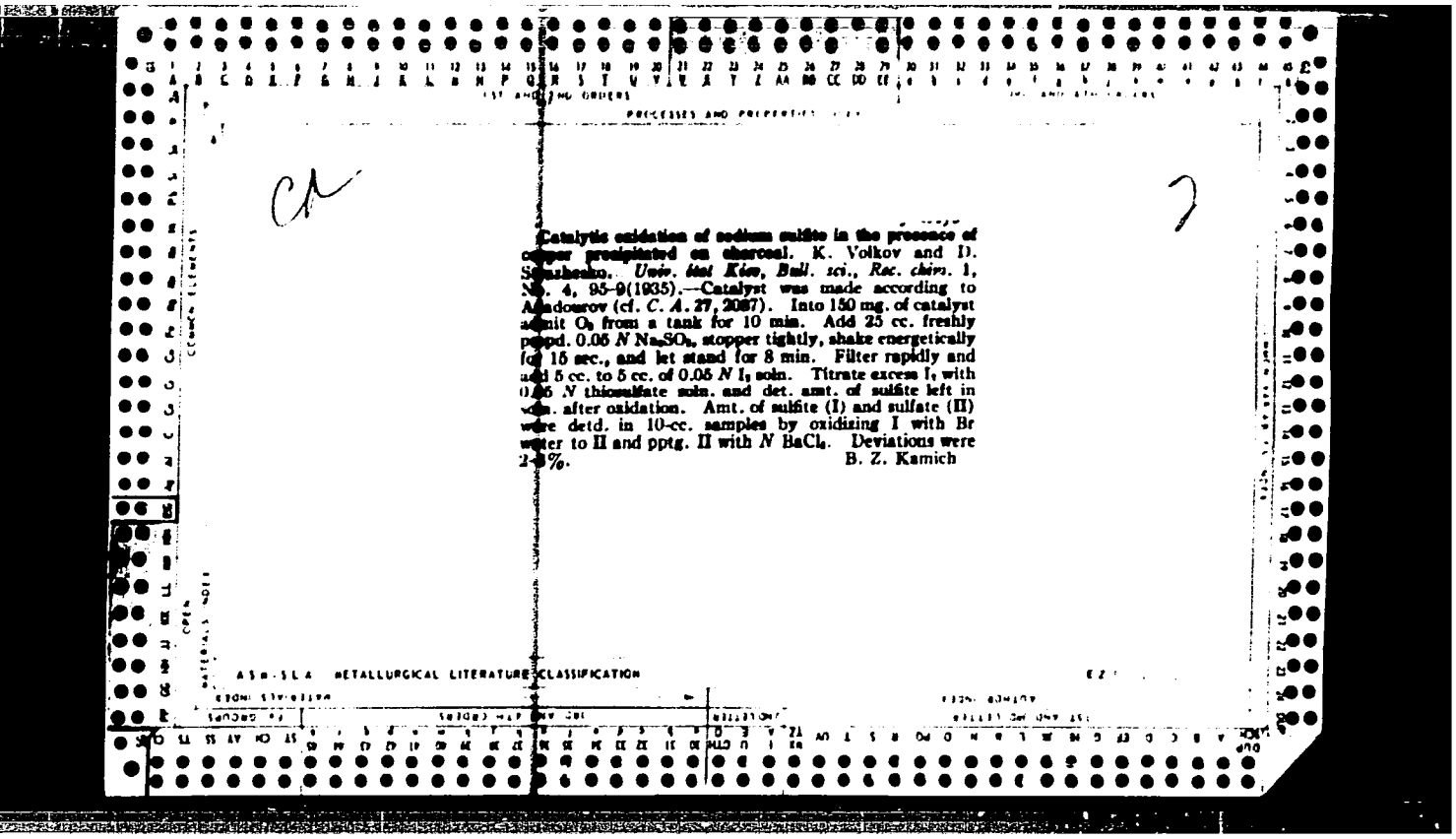
[Economy of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Checheno-Ingushskoi ASSR; statisticheskii sbornik. [Groznyi] Checheno-Ingushskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 131 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Checheno-Ingushskoy ASSR (for Grebenshchikov)
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.—Statistics)

VISHNEVSKIY, N.A., prof.; IVANOVA, Ye.A., vrach; STRAZHDINA, T.D., vrach

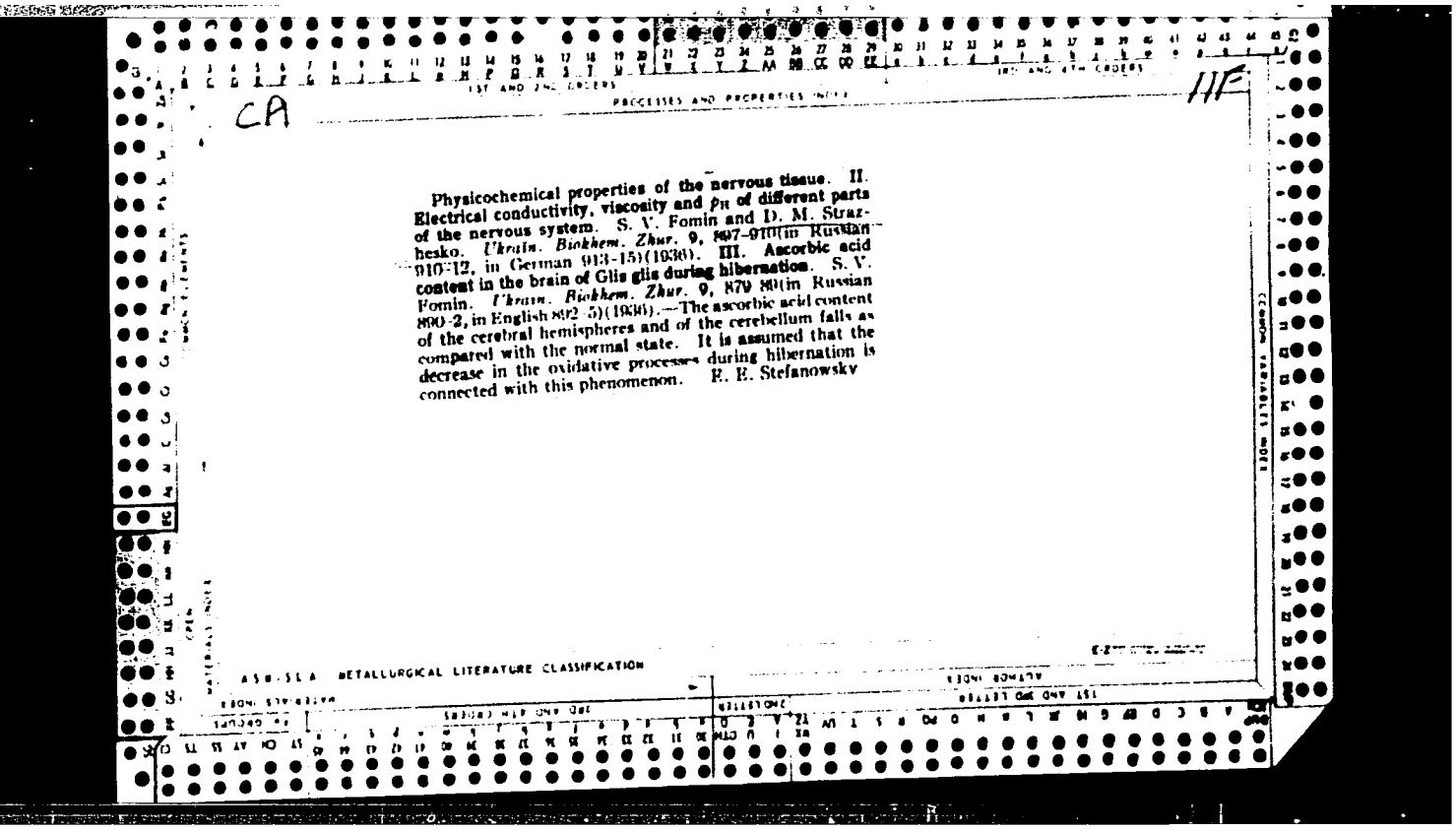
Diagnostic significance of studies of the optic nerve apparatus of the eye by the chronaximetry and accommodometry. Oft.zhur. 14 no.3:163-169 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(OPTIC NERVE--DISEASES)
(EYE--EXAMINATION)



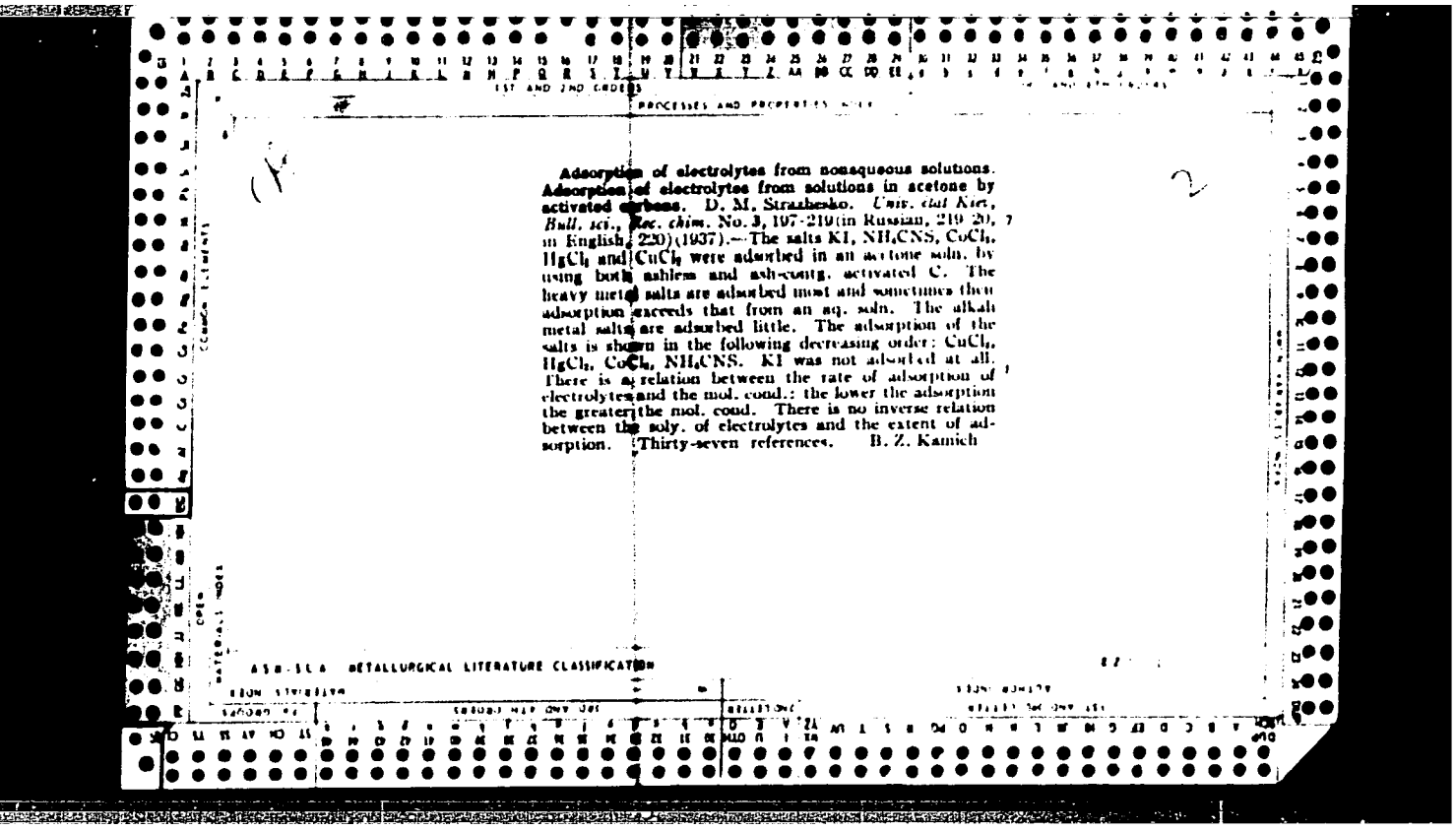
Catalytic oxidation of sodium sulfite in the presence of copper precipitated on charcoal. K. Volkov and D. Shashenko. *Univ. Ind Kiev, Bull. sci., Rec. chim.* 1, No. 4, 95-9(1935).—Catalyst was made according to Andoussov (cf. *C. A.* 27, 2087). Into 150 mg. of catalyst admit O_2 from a tank for 10 min. Add 25 cc. freshly prepd. 0.05 *N* Na_2SO_3, stopper tightly, shake energetically for 15 sec., and let stand for 8 min. Filter rapidly and add 5 cc. to 5 cc. of 0.05 *N* I_2 soln. Titrate excess I_2 with 0.05 *N* thiosulfate soln. and det. amt. of sulfite left in soln. after oxidation. Amt. of sulfite (I) and sulfate (II) were detd. in 10-cc. samples by oxidizing I with Br water to II and pptg. II with *N* $BaCl_2$. Deviations were 2-3%.

B. Z. Kamich



CA

Physicochemical properties of the nervous tissue. II. Electrical conductivity, viscosity and p_H of different parts of the nervous system. S. V. Fomin and D. M. Strazhesko. *Ukrain. Biokhem. Zhur.* 9, 897-911(in Russian 910-12, in German 913-15)(1936). III. Ascorbic acid content in the brain of Glis glis during hibernation. S. V. Fomin. *Ukrain. Biokhem. Zhur.* 9, 879-89(in Russian 890-2, in English 892-5)(1936).—The ascorbic acid content of the cerebral hemispheres and of the cerebellum falls as compared with the normal state. It is assumed that the decrease in the oxidative processes during hibernation is connected with this phenomenon. E. E. Stefanowsky



Adsorption of electrolytes from nonaqueous solutions. Adsorption of electrolytes from solutions in acetone by activated carbons. D. M. Strazhesko. *Univ. zlat Kiev, Bull. sci., Rec. chim.* No. 3, 197-219 (in Russian, 219-20, in English, 220) (1937).—The salts KI, NH_4CNS, $CoCl_2$, $HgCl_2$ and $CuCl_2$ were adsorbed in an acetone soln. by using both ashless and ash-contg. activated C. The heavy metal salts are adsorbed most and sometimes their adsorption exceeds that from an aq. soln. The alkali metal salts are adsorbed little. The adsorption of the salts is shown in the following decreasing order: $CuCl_2$, $HgCl_2$, $CoCl_2$, NH_4CNS. KI was not adsorbed at all. There is a relation between the rate of adsorption of electrolytes and the mol. cond.: the lower the adsorption the greater the mol. cond. There is no inverse relation between the soly. of electrulytes and the extent of adsorption. Thirty-seven references. B. Z. Kamich

STRAZHESKO, D.N.

Kiev

Chair of Chemistry, First Medical Institute, (-1940-)

"The Problem of the Absorption of Electrolytes from Non-aqueous Solutions" Part I.

Zhur. Fiz. Khim, Vol. 14, No. 7, 1940

STRAZHESKO, D. N.

Strazhesko, D. N. and Bronshteyn, V. N. "On the question of the specific adsorption of the cations of heavy metals," Ukr. khim. zhurnal, Vol XV, Issue 1, 1949, p. 53-65, - Bibliog: p. 64-65

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

CA

2

Electrostatic adsorption of ions in nonaqueous solutions. D. M. Strazhesko and B. E. Tartakovs'ka (Inst. Phys. Chem. Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R.). *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukrain. R.S.R.* 1960, 108-12(in Ukrainian).—Hydrogen and oxygen (air) electrode potentials of platinized Pt are measured in 0.01 *N* solns. of HCl and NaOH in MeOH + H_2O and EtOH + H_2O mixts. of different compns. and in the pure alcs. The reversible H potential varies very little with addn. of the alcs. to H_2O; there is only a slight shift of not over 10–20 mv. in the neg. direction. In contrast thereto, the pos. potential of the irreversible air electrode is strongly lowered in the presence of alcs., particularly EtOH; in 0.01 *N* HCl in 50% EtOH, the difference is about 500 mv. The org. substance decreases strongly the electrostatic adsorption of anions. N. Thon

CA

Relation between the adsorption of coagulator ions and their concentration in solution. D. M. Strashenko and Yu. M. Glazman (L. V. Pisarzhevskii Inst. Phys. Chem., Kiev). *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukrain. R.S.R.* 1960, 265 (in Ukrainian).—The adsorption of $Sr(NO_3)_2$ (0.01–0.1 *M*) in coagulation of hydrosols of AgI (10 millimole/l.), HgS, and As_2S_3 (8 millimole/l.), was investigated by tagging with radioactive Sr^{90}. With c = concn. of $Sr(NO_3)_2$ corresponding to the coagulation threshold, the amts. adsorbed, at the concns. c, $3c$, and $10c$, are: on AgI, 47.6 micromole/g. (4.17%), 184.7 (3.47), 315.1 (2.96); on HgS, 16.8 (5.16), 46.8 (2.87), 83.3 (2.56); on As_2S_3, 68.9 (12.58), 90.2 (3.55), 118.5 (2.33). The adsorption is practically instantaneous, and the Sr^{++} ions are held firmly by the coagulate.

N. Thon

CA

Investigation by the tracer method of the coagulation of lyophobic sols by electrolytes. Adsorption of ions of the same sign. Yu. M. Glazman and D. N. Strazhesko (L. V. Pisarzhevskii Inst. Phys. Chem., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 411-13(1950).—The amt. of neg. ions PO_4^{---} and SO_4^{--} adsorbed by the neg. hydrosols of AgI (0.01 *M*) and HgS and As_2S_3 (0.008 *M*) was detd. by tagging the anions with radioactive P^{32} and S^{35}, resp. Both at the threshold of coagulation, and in the presence of a twofold excess of the electrolyte the amts. of anion adsorbed were insignificant; PO_4^{---} was not adsorbed on AgI, and the amts. adsorbed on HgS and As_2S_3 were ~0.8 and ~0.9 millimole/g., resp.; adsorption of SO_4^{--}, none on AgI or HgS, and ~2.1 millimole/g. on As_2S_3. Adsorption of such small amts. can play no role in coagulation, ion antagonism, etc. Pos. Sr^{++} ions (tagged with radioactive Sr^{89}) were adsorbed, at the threshold of coagulation, to the extent of 47.6 millimole/g. on AgI, 16.8 on HgS, and 63.9 on As_2S_3.
N. Thon

1951

STRAZHESKO, D. N.

Mbr., Inst. Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, Dept. Physico-Math. & Chem. Sci., Ukr. Acad. Sci., -1950-. "Exchange of Phosphorus Isotopes in the Systems H_3PO_2-H_3PO_3 and KH_2PO_2-KH_2PO_3 and the Tautomerism of Hypophosphorous Acid," Dok. AN, 75, No. 6, 1950.

STRACHENKO, D. N., BRODSKIY, A. I. and CHERVYATSOVA, L. L.

"Exchange of Phosphorus Isotopes in the Systems H_3PO_2-H_3PO_3 and KH_2PO_2-KH_2PO_3, and the Tautomerism of Hypophosphorous Acid", Dokl AN SSSR, (Novya Seriya), Vol. LXXV, No. 6, pp 823-825, 1950.

Brodskiy, A. I.: Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR
Chervyatsova, L. L. : Inst Phys Chem imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Acad of Sci USSR

SO: W-17845, 23 Apr 1951

Strazhesko, D. M.

Study of the electrolyte coagulation of lyophobic sols by the method of tagged atoms. I. Adsorption of ions having a charge of the same sign as the particles. Yu. M. Glazman, D. M. Strazhesko, and B. E. Tartakovskaya. *Colloid J. U.S.S.R.* 15, 161-71(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47. 9107e.

H. L. H.

STRAZHESKO, D.N.

Nuclear Phys. - Heavy Water

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes 1 Jun 53

"The Influence of Activated Charcoal on the Tautomeric Conversion of Acetone," D.N. Strazhesko, and L.L. Chervyatsova, Inst of Physical Chemistry imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskiy, Acad of Sci Ukr SSR

Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Vol 90, No 4, pp 607-610

In the absence of a catalyst, there is only 3-4% exchange between heavy water and acetone in glass ampules, even at elevated temperatures. At 0° there is practically no exchange between heavy water and acetone in the presence of hydrogenated charcoal, although at 80-85° there is 20-25%. Presented by Acad A.N. Frumkin 31 Mar 53.

STRAZHESKO, D.N.; CHERVYATSOVA, L.L.; FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik.

Effect of active carbon on tautomeric conversion of acetone. Dokl.AN SSSR 90 no.4:607-610 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Akademiya Nauk SSSR (for Frumkin). 2. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Starzheskiy, Chervyatsova). (Carbon, Activated) (Acetone)

STRAZHESKO, D.N.

62

Effect of active charcoal on tautomeric transformation of acetone. D. N. Strazhesko and L. L. Chervyatsova (L. V. Pisarzhevskii Inst. Phys. Chem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 607–10(1953).—Activated charcoal (I) in the presence of O or H behaves as an irreversible O or H electrode (*C.A.* **43**, 7774a). When acetone (II), charcoal (activated in CO_2 stream at 900°), and D_2O (III) are sealed in a glass tube under H atm., and II and III sepd. by distn. after a variable period of time and analyzed for D, it is found that II and III exchange D to the extent depending on the temp. and time of reaction. Thus, at 85° and a reaction time of 9 hrs. the exchange is 25.0% (in the same conditions, except that 0.01*N* HCl is used and no I, the exchange is only 10%), but at 0° and 12 hrs. reaction time the exchange is 2.5%. However, in the atm. of O, even at elevated temps., I does not catalyze the D exchange between II and III because of formation of a pos. potential drop at the surface of I (cf. D. N. Strazhesko, *Dissertation*, Kiev, 1951) resulting in unavailability of OH^- ions necessary for the D exchange. R. Dowbenko

STRAZHESKO, D. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 13/26

Authors : Grinberg, A. D.; Strazhesko, D. N.; and Tovbin, M. V.

Title : Reasons for the retentiveness of porous adsorbents

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/1, 81-86, Jan 1954

Abstract : The kinetics of iodine desorption from activated carbon by means of a CCl_4 stream at small adsorption values (lower retentiveness of the carbon) was investigated by the marked atom method. The rate of desorption at such values was determined by diffusion factors, which indicates that the retentivity of porous adsorbents is due not to the special state of the substance adsorbed at small surface charges but to the migration conditions of the adsorbed substance from the micropores to the surface of the adsorbent. The kinetics of isotopic exchange between the iodine adsorbed by the carbon and the iodine dissolved in CCl_4 was investigated and it was found that this exchange takes place as result of the adsorption and desorption processes. Seven references : 6-USSR and 1-English (1923-1952). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc.Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Physical Chemistry

Submitted : March 7, 1953

STRAZHESKO, D. N.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 28/44

Authors : Strazhesko, D. N., and Tartakovskaya, B. E.

Title : Mechanism of adsorption of acids by active carbon from anhydrous solutions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 107-110, Sep 1, 1954

Abstract : The adsorption of a typically strong HCl acid by active carbon from different anhydrous solutions and from pure organic solvents was investigated in air and hydrogen atmospheres. The adsorption characteristics of the carbons, in the diluted solutions of strong HCl, NaOH, and KJ electrolytes, were found to be in perfect agreement with the electro-chemical theory of adsorption. The method of carrying out the adsorption experiments is described. Data, regarding the adsorption of HCL with O- and H-carbons, are presented in table. Twenty-three references: 19-USSR; 2-USA and 2-German (1920-1950). Table; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Physical Chemistry

Presented by : Academician A. N. Frumkin, April 26, 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 32/53

Authors : Strazhesko, D. N.

Title : Electrochemical adsorption of salts from anhydrous solutions with active carbon

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/4, 775-778, Jun 1, 1955

Abstract : Investigation was conducted to determine the adsorption of alkali metal halides (LiCl, LiBr, LiJ, NaJ and KJ) from solutions in water, various mixtures of water with organic solvents as well as from pure anhydrous solvents - methyl and ethyl alcohols, ethylene glycol and acetone - by means of active carbon. The experiments were carried out in air and hydrogen atmospheres and the results obtained are listed. Twenty-four references: 19 USSR, 2 USA and 3 French (1906-1954). Table; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Presented by: Academician A. N. Frumkin, January 13, 1955

TARTAKOVSKAYA, B.E.; STRAZHESKO, D.N.

Determining the volume of curculatory blood by isotope dilution.
Vest.rent. i rad. no.4:3-11 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz otdela klinicheskoy gematologii (zav.prof. D.N.Yanovskiy) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR D.N.Strazhesko i instituta fizicheskoy khimii AN SSR (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR A.I.Brodskiy)
(BLOOD VOLUME, determination
radioisotope dilution method)

STRAZHESKO, D. M.

The adsorption of electrolytes by acidified carbon from nonaqueous solvents. D. M. Strazhesko and G. P. Yankovs'ka (O. O. Bogomolets Med. Inst., Kiev). *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 1956, 644-7.—The adsorption of HCl, KI, and $AgNO_3$ was investigated on acidified C (according to Kruyt, *C.A.* 23, 1706) from a mixt. of H_2O with EtOH or acetone, also from pure EtOH and acetone. For HCl and $AgNO_3$ the adsorption is a function of the solvent compn., and the adsorption curves show a typical saddle shape. With KI the adsorption is somewhat more complicated; here an exchange takes place, acid migrates into the solvent, and I^- goes to the C, but there is no stoichiometric relation between the I^- adsorbed and the amt. of acid released to the solvent. 21 references. W. I.

STRAZHESKO, D.N.; LUNENOK-BURMAKINA, V.A.

The effect of phenols on the electrochemical adsorption of ions by activated carbon. Ukr.khim.zhur. 22 no.4:472-477 '56. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Phenols) (Electrochemistry)

AUTHORS: Strazhesko, D. N., Tarkovskaya, I. A., Chervyatsova, L. L. 78-1-2o/43

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanism of Adsorption of the Salts by Oxidized Coal With the Application of Radioactive Indicators (Issledovaniye mekhanizma sorbtsii soley okislennym uglem s primeneniyem radioaktivnykh indikatorov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 109-114 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: There is no uniform opinion in literature on the principal problem of the mechanism of selective adsorption of the cations by oxidized coal (references 1 to 16). The importance of the mere electrochemical factor in this complicated phenomenon remains largely not clear (reference 18). This is mainly due to the fact that the values of adsorption were directly determined. The authors for this reasons set themselves the problem to apply the method referred to in the title, by which, as is known, (reference 19, 2o), the smallest quantities of adsorbed ions can be determined immediately and with sufficient accuracy. Preliminary results on the cation-adsorption of rubidium and calcium (with Rb^{86} and Ca^{45}) on ashless oxidized coal from acqueous solutions of their chlorine salts or from water-mixtures with organic solvents:

Card 1/3

78-1-2o/43

Investigation of the Mechanism of Adsorption of the Salts by Oxidized Coal With the Application of Radioactive Indicators.

Methyl- and isopropyl alcohol, acetone, dioxane, and phenol, as well as from non-acqueous media are given in the present report. An experimental part with the data on the test methods follows. Test results and their explanation. The results are shown in table I to 3. It is shown in table I that in spite of material differences in quantity, one and the same rule was observed governing both cases (Rb and Ca): the value of adsorption of the salt cations was not equivalent to the quantity of hydrogen ions passed over into the solution, but to the sum $i_{H+} + a_{Cl-}$, in which case i_{H+} denotes the quantity of hydrogen ions passed over into the solution after the adsorption and a_{Cl-} the value of adsorption of the salt anions (according to Fol'dards' method). It remained constant within the whole range pf concentration (figure 1). The authors hence concluded that the salt-adsorption by oxidized coal from acqueous solutions is an ordinary exchange of the cations of the dissolved electrolytic substance against the hydrogen ions of the outer coating (obkladka) of a double layer of the adsorbent. This exchange is complicated by a partial absorption of the acid produced in the solution on the non-oxidized portions of the coal surface. The concerned cation-adsorption is entirely reversible (see table 2). Already by adding a relatively small quantity of organic solvent to the

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ST KAZHESKO, D.N.

AUTHORS: Glazman, Yu. M., Strazhesko, D. N., Bisikalova, N. A. 78-1-21/43

TITLE: Investigation of the Coagulation of Lyophobe Sols Through Electrolytes by Means of the Method of Marked Atoms (Issledovaniye koaguly=atsii liofobnykh zoley elektrolitami metodom mechenykh atomov). II. Adsorption of Cations by Positively Charged Colloidal Particles (II. Adsorbtsiya kationov polozhitel'no zaryazhennymi kolloidnymi chastitsami).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 115-118 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The aforesaid coagulation is always accompanied by phenomena of adsorption. The question of the importance of the latter is still of topical interest for the theory of the stability of loyphobe colloids. It is, in particular, not clear whether an adsorption of indifferent ions which have a charge of the same sign as the colloidal particles, takes place and which rôle this adsorption plays in the mechanism of coagulation. The authors states in a previous report that the adsorption of indifferent anions was very small (up to 1 to 2 micro mol per 1 g disperse phase) with the coagulation of negative brine by electrolytes. It was interesting to clarify, in which way the cations will behave in coagulation in this respect, as mentioned in the sub-title. The present

Card 1/4

Investigation of the Coagulation of Lyophobe Sols Through Electrolytes by Means of the Method of Marked Atoms.

report is devoted to this problem. A voluminous experimental part follows. Positively charged brine of ferric hydroxide and silver iodide served for the investigation. The dialysis was carried out in little bags of cellophane with frequent change of the water in the exterior vessel, for 14 days. The chlorides of potassium, rubidium, caesium, calcium, which were correspondingly marked with K^{42}, Rb^{86}, Cs^{134}, Ca^{45} served for the coagulation, as well as nitrates of silver and lanthanium (marked with Ag^{110} and La^{140}) served for the coagulation. The coagulating concentrations were visually determined (like in reference 1). The minimum concentration which was sufficient for achieving the complete separation of the disperse sol phase from the medium of dispersion, was denoted as treshold of coagulation ($C_{K.S.} = C_{p.k.}$). The usual (commercial) radio isotopes lead, in spite of quite small quantities of contaminations, to somewhat unexpected results which substantially differed from those given in the previous report (reference 1): The adsorption of cations was quite important in several cases. The isotopes were therefore - in addition - still especially purified. The results obtained with such purified radioactive preparations are given in table 1 and 2. They show that the adsorption of cations with the coagulation of positively charged brine

of ferric hydroxide and silver iodide is extremely small and that it increases very slightly when a surplus of the coagulating electrolyte is added to the colloidal solutions. Rubidium-, caesium-, and calcium-ions are practically not adsorbed at all. The adsorption of potassium-ions seems to be somewhat higher at first sight, but in reality any radiochemical admixture was adsorbed from which the authors could apparently not completely liberate the solution. The ion-adsorption of lanthanium and silver was somewhat higher, apparently due to their specific adsorption power which is caused by structural pecularities of their electron shells (reference 8). Consequently, the results of the present report prove, as well as those of the previous paper (reference 1) that the adsorption of ions of the same sign, especially with the coagulation of positively charged brine, is extremely small. Immediate radiometric measurements of the adsorption of the opposed ions are required, however, for a final judgement of the small adsorption power of ions of the same sign and their rôle in the mechanism of various phenomena of coagulation.
There are 2 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

Investigation of the Coagulation of Lyophobe Sols Through Electrolytes by Means of the Method of Marked Atoms. 78-1-21/43

ASSOCIATION: Technological Institute for Light Industry (Tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti).
Medical Institute im. A. A. Bogomolets, Kiyev (Meditsinskiy institut im. A. A. Bogomol'tsa, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SOV/21-59-8-13/26

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Ivanova, L. S., Strazhesko, D. M. (Strazhesko, D. M.)

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanism of Base Adsorption by Active Carbon from Aqueous Solutions

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 8, pp 869 - 873 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with investigations based upon the method of P. B. Bruns and O. H. Frumkin [Ref. 5] which were conducted by the authors for studying the mechanism of sorption of various inorganic and organic bases by means of active carbon. Ash-free carbon of phenolaldehyde tar activated at a temperature of 900 - 1000°C was used as an adsorber. Some strong (LiOH, NaOH, KOH, RbOH, Ba $(OH)_2$) and week (NH_4OH) inorganic bases as well as a number of capilar-active organic bases with a various ability of disassociation such as piperidine, dietylamine, benzylamine, codeine, aniline, methyl aniline and dimethylaniline served as objects of this investigation. It was established that in the case of acids, electro-chemical exchange of ions of the outer coating of a double carbon layer

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Mechanism of Base Adsorption by Active Carbon from Aqueous Solutions

acting as a gas electrode on ions with the same charge of the dissolved electrolyte does not only completely determine the adsorptive behavior of hydroxides of alkaline and alkaline-earth metals, but also plays an essential role in the mechanism of sorption of the weak inorganic bases as piperidine, dietylamine, etc. Such weak surface-active bases as aniline and its derivatives are adsorbed by carbon in the form of whole molecules. The basic results of this investigation are shown by the table and by the diagram (1-3). There is 1 table, 3 diagrams and 18 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 1 German, 2 French and 4 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy of the AS of UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By O. I. Brodskyy (A.I. Brodskiy), Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card 2/2

5(4) SOV/69-21-3-3/25

AUTHORS: Glazman, Yu.M., Strazhesko, D.N., Zhel'vis, Ye.F., Chervyatsova, L.L.

TITLE: Changes in the Adsorption of Potential-Determining Ions During Coagulation of Lyophobic Sols by Indifferent Electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 3, pp 263-271 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present investigation concerns the role of the potential-determining ions during the coagulation process of lyophobic sols, caused by indifferent electrolytes with coagulating ions of different valency. Objects of the investigation were the radioactive sols AgJ, HgS and As_2S_3 (negatively charged) and $Fe(OH)_3$ (positively charged). By comparing the magnitudes of the activities of the intermicellar liquids of the investigated sols with the activities of the corresponding solutions after coagulation,

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Changes in the Adsorption of Potential-Determining Ions During Coagulation of Lyophobic Sols by Indifferent Electrolytes

a marked additional adsorption of potential-determining ions could be stated in each case. The desorption of iron ions, which could be observed during the coagulation of the $Fe(OH)_3$ sol, was due to secondary factors. Coagulation of lyophobic sols by indifferent electrolytes, therefore, affects not only the external but also the internal sheath of the colloid particle double layer. The changes observed thereby cannot be explained from the standpoint of a purely electrostatic compression of the double layer. There is a quantitative disparity between this conception and the obtained dat . The authors conclude by recommending the further study of the coagulation theory, which is to consider the quantitative effect of electrolytes on the surface potential of colloid particles. Towards the end of the article, the authors mention the Soviet scientists V.A. Kargin and A.I. Rabinovich in connection with certain effects produced by poten-

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tial-determining ions during the coagulation process. There are 3 tables and 50 references, 24 of which are Soviet, 13 German, 10 English and 3 French.

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